The Spanish Throne, Forbes' Mission and Cuba.

Napoleon's Amnesty and What His People Say.

By the steamship City of Brookiyn, Captain Brooks, at this port, we have mail details of our cable telegrams from Europe dated to the 20th of August. Our special correspondence is of a very in-

Efforts are being made in Berlin to organize a line of steamers to trade between Stettin and New York. The present proposal is to start with two vessels and a subscribed capital of 750,000 thalers.

A military commission has been examining the defences of Dresden, Saxony, and between that city and the Austrian frontiers. Some additional forts are to be constructed on the heights and will render

it an important military station.

A recent fire in the arsenal at Civita Vecchia consumed the entire stock of forage and stores of the French troops serving in Rome.

The fete of the First Napoleon was to be celebrated with great pomp on the Suez Canal works.

### ENGLAND.

The Naval Defences of the Kingdom-From Portsmouth Round to the Downs-Iron-Clads Against Invaders-How an American Enemy Could Operate-Ireland as a Strategic Point.

LONDON, August 16, 1869. In my letter of the 14th first. I gave an account of the defences of Portsmouth, showing how any enter-prising enemy could enter within Spithead, destroy the dockyard, and even run up into the narbor and destroy the building yards and the shipping laid up in "ordinary," as it is called. And, as I noticed in the same letter, Portsmouth, be it remarked, is the only dockyard we have in England with any pretence to fortification or defence of any kind. To save the place in the event of a war, it would be necessary to keep a fleet of iron-clads within call, which fleet must be as strong-man for man, gun for gun and ship for ship—as that of the invading enemy. But once entice our fron-clads away or leave them weaker than the ships of the invaders, and our principal dockyard is gone forever, without a hope of being saved from destruction. And Ports-mouth being destroyed the right arm of the British navy will have been cut off.
So much for my last communication on this sub-

ject. I must now ask you to accompany me in the spirit from Portsmouth round to the eastward, sailing along or steaming past the south coast of England-past Bognor, Worthing, Brighton, New Haven St. Leonard's, Hastings, Folkestone, Dover, Deal, Ramsgate, and so round the Downs to the mouth of the Thames. Why I ask you to do this, to go with me thus far, is that from Portsmouth round to the east and then northeast, and afterwards up the

me thus far, is that from Portsmouth round to the east and then northeast, and afterwards up the river which London is built upon, is the part of the coast of England which is supposed to be defended. Whether or not it is so I leave your readers to judge after my bird's-eye survey of the same.

The south coast of England, from Portsmouth until you reach the celebraled white chalks about Dover, is flat to a degree. But, within easy range of the oranance now in use upon ships of any mag nitude, vessels of the largest size could steam along quietly and deal out destruction as they went upon a number of weathy forms. The coast is certainly lortified, but fortified merely by Markello towers, placed here and there, not calculated to hold mere popguns in the way of cannons, say at the very ontside eighteen or twenty-four pounders. These towers are certainly within sight of each other, and would, no doubt, do very good service in the event of an invasion by boats or by landing of troops; out that enemy in his right senses would never for one moment dream of landing troops on this part of the coast? If he did so for the purpose of breaking up the coast? If he did so for the purpose of breaking up the coast? He he did so for the purpose of breaking up the coast? He he did so for the purpose of breaking up the coast? He men who landed. But against the iron-clads, or against any vessels armed with such guins as are used in these days, the Martello towers would be no delence whatever. As we steamed gently along this coast my navai friend who accompanied me pointed out how the whole of this coast, covered as it is with weathy and flourishing towns, would be most completely at the mercy of an enemy, and how iron-clads could, while lying far out of range, factory, farm, railway station, town, street and country house from one end of the coast to the other until you get to Dover.

Dover would be an ugly obstacle to overcome. The fortifications have been all repaired of late years, and the originance mounted upon the castle is a

tacked by a fleet it would be the old question tried over again of big guns against bricks and masonry on the one hand, and big guns against Iron-clad ships ou the other. Intis would take time of course. But it Dover cannot be taken it can be turned, or, in other words, avoided altogether. As a hindrance to men-of-war-whether large or small-getting round into the Downs, or further on, round the headland or so, to the mount of the Thames, it is worth nothing. Keeping well in towards the Freach coast a fleet of a hundred line-of-battle ships might pass the straits in the greatest safety, and the entrance to the Thames would then be at their mercy. Off Deal the largest ships can anchor within range of big guns. It is true that there are several small forts built all along the coast here, the object of their creation being, as I imagine, to protect the great number of queronant vessels that wait here either for favorable winds or for tug steamers to take them up the river. But these towers are only built for very small guns—that is, small in comparison to what monitors and other iron-clad vessels carry in these days—and they have been evidently built for the purpose of detending the anchorage of the Downs against boats rounting in from an enemy's fleet. When they were constructed the Alabama question had not been mooted, nor had we ever heard of any chance of a disagreement with America.

the Device and the latest it can be trimed, or, in the Protect and the Level is a triming of the trimed or, in the Colon Device of the trimed or, in the Level is the Level in the Level is the Level in the Level in

learn that in every Irish port on the west coast there are men of ours disembarking—men who will fraternize with their Irish fellow countrymo. When they know that the English fleet has gone to protect Ireland and that gunboats have found their way up the Thames, in such different cases, I say, will not the Alabama bill be paid down to the very last cent? I believe—indeed, I am certain—that it will, and that it will be your fault—that is, the fault of your diplomatists—it it is not.

Eut of this more presently.

The Cubus Question—Press Opinions—Mr.
Paul Forbes, the Cubus Negotintur—Montpensier to be King—The Monroe Doctrine to
be Squashed in the Gulf of Mexico—Sketch be Squasnea in the of Don Carles VII. Madrid, August 16, 1869.

MADRID, August 16, 1869.

Now that the long list of Carlist motives has dwindled from a fecapitulation of facts into stale rehears as of what would but interest a petty village in Spain, I may, I hope, without being called a boro, touch upon matters of general interest—for instance, the Cuban question, which seems to engross largely American columns. It is only lately that Spanish journalists have condescended to give their readers an idea of the feeling created in Spain by the cry of "Sell, sell Cuba," bruited in ultramarine countries. Slight hints merely had been given heretofore of their knowledge of foreign arrogance and of their acquaintance with what they called "insolent interference of foreigners with Spanish matters;" but the deceptive tints and colorings which government precis generally have have in a measure awakened the people to a desire to know the exact state of the Cuban revolution, and day by day we are profusely informed by all classes of journals of what trauspires in Cubs. We dare not say that we get the pre-cise, truthful facts, but we have the opinion of the journalist spread out in columns of print every morning. Furthermore, I am informed by other means of what the government thinks of the Cuban question—i. e., as regards its sale to a foreign Power—and for once I will even give reign to necessity and permit you to have unvarnished what opinions I have gleaned by means of my seven The Ministers forming the present government

under the regency, composed of Prim, Bocerra, Topete, Silvela, Ardanaz, &c., would word their opinion about the sale of Cuba in this manner, to wit:—We are very willing—that is, would be willing—to sell Cuba to Anglo-America or any other country, did we dare to, but querido mio, we dare not do it, nor even think of it. Though we are strong to-day, ay, stronger than any party which has had possession of governmental offices since Charles III. died, the simple' announcement to the commonalty that we entertained the project of selling the Pearl of the Antilles would raise such a storm above our heads as we could not breast one hour. You would see Madrid people, in one living stream, weltering towards the government building and, perhaps, in a short time, you would see seven Spanish ministers dragged through the streets by the crazy populace, and, Carramba! Caballero! think you we would risk our lives to please Anglo-America, or any other country? Señor, mio; we know all you would urge upon us; we know well what considerations incline our ears to a competent understanding and compre-hension of Angio-American ideas of Cuba; we have traced the bearings of the question to every point: we know that Spain suffers from her impecuntosity; we know that the United States government is wel able to buy Cuba and pay a round sum for it; we know also that, by and by, we will lose Cuba; but it is all in vain. To stand well in the eyes of Spaniards and retain our places we must send 20,000 more troops to Cubs, and if they are not enough send more; send all the army, all the navy, then send our militia—our women are well able to keep the peace on the peninsula. The cry of Spaniards to-day is, and always was. "España con houra"—Spain with honor. Why, Señor, neither you nor your countrymen know anything of policy if you imagine that seven Ministers and a Regent can work in opposition to a united nation, when, with an epitrammatic fervor, it pours out such a strain as "España con houra". We know that at present we have great influence, but our influence is not sufficient to broach the subject of the sale of a portion of Spanish territory. Whatever party proposes it is dead from that moment. Do you know why? It is because the common people have got it into their heads that Spain, being the most powerful nation in the world, should not listen to any degrading proposals from other countries leat it might be supposed that she was selling because she could not conquer the rebellion. This is a matter which touches our honor, our national pride. The countrymen of Alphonso the Wise, of San Fernando, of the cid, of the "Great Capatain," must not, cannot hear of such a thing. When we have conquered Cuba, subdued fully the rebellion, then, and not till then, will the time arrive when your countrymen may broach the subject with a chance of success, and the ohlefs of the nation listen and entertain such a proposal with a chance of their lives being safe and of its acceptability by the people.

The above is an epitome of the feeling of the Ministers upon the Cuban question, and I verily believe that whatever Minister of Foreign Power who proposes either directly or indirectly to the government of Spain just now for Cuba will not receive the information I give above as kindly as I received It. Much of what I heard I have been obliged to forego, but what is above est down is the embodiment of national thought upon the subject. But lest you imagine I may have misconceived it, her retain our places we must send 20,000 more troops to Cubs, and if they are not enough send

We have read with much pain an article in La Pairie, a French imperialist organ, which we reproduce that our read ers may accusint themselves with what foreigners think of

Cuba, and say that he seemed to be an intelligent gentleman who has travelled with his weather eye open. I nave said knoestiy sit I can say of him. These goings out and comings in may be very supplicious. They may refersolely to Cuba; they may not. This private gentleman American citizen, may be a negotiator for Cuba. However, should be turn out to be the actual Cuban negotiator, and not a private American citizen on a four of sight-seeing, I will forever believe Mr. Paul Forbes, of New York, to be the first diplomat in the world.

La Politica and La Deria, two most important Union liberal organs in Spain, have had freems, and it is necessary you should know them, for ther nave struck a thoughtful chord throughout Spain, even from La Inuquera to Santander. La Politica, under the heading of "Gasles in the Air," relates its dream, the summary and pith of which is that Don Ankonio, Duke or Montpensier, courtecous and clover prince, will, before the present year is out, ascend the Spanish through a Spanish through skinding of "Gasles in the Air," relates its dream, the summary and pith of which is that Don Ankonio, Duke or Montpensier, courtecous and clover prince, will, before the present year is out, ascend the Spanish through the present political infunition. In Count de Paris, represents the antilitiess of Henry V., candidate of the old regime. Don Antonio I. king by the revolution, the negation of the right divine, of theoreatic influences, of associatism, has been taught by the terrible end of his grandfather to march concarrently with constitutional government, to obey with impartallet the dictates of a parliament, and to conform to public opinion as the popular dynnasties of Engined and Belgium do, the nations of which look on their sovereigns as the popular dynnasties of Engined and Belgium do, the nations of the connection of the content of the revolution and supporters of the constitution demorphism of the right of

revolution and supporters of the constitution democracy of 1862.

The President of the Council of Ministers will be he who was the prophet of the revolution—he who foreasw the coming tempest, he who prepared all things, he who was first and foremost in ti—that good man, Nicolas Maria Rivero, Mayor of Madrid and President of the Cortes. Rivero's vast intelligence is alone equal to the task of forming a Cabinet and meeting the wishes of the nation. For Minister of War we shall have the soldier of Atcolea, the leader in the Seville insurrection, General Isquierdo. Señor Rios Rosas, the mediator of 1865, will have charge of the portfolio of Grace and Justice, as that office harmonizes with his well known ability and talent. Señor Occaga will fill the Ministry of State. Admiral Topete must not be sufficated within the Ministry, but shall replice the pure see air and the powder-smoke of naval combats, imposing the fraternity of Spain upon the republics of America, and annihilating forever in the Gulf of Mexico the invasive doctrine of Monroe. Mendez Nanez, the hero of Galiac, shall, therefore, occupy the Ministry of the Navy. Progresistas, unionistas and democrats, according to their particular apitude and special talents, and not according to numerical symmetry and exigencies of party, may fill up the other Ministries; the same rule to be observed with secretary-ships, with directors, &c., and ambassadors. Men must suit their positions and not positions suit the men, and in a few years Spain will be the principal nation on earth.

La Deria agrees with the Politica except in the

stries; the same rule to be onserved with secretary, ships, with directors, &c., and ambassadors. Men must suit their positions and not positions suit the men, and in a few years Spain will be the principal nation on earth.

\*\*La Iberia\* agrees with the Politica\* except in the minor nominations; but both agree that Prim and Serrano shall officiate only as armed champions of Spain, with no particular office, and that the principal progresistas shall go "to grass." What Prim and Serrano may think of being put on the shell so quickly can be better imagined than noted. And poor Topate, blinf sailor Topate! to be drowned in the Gulf of Mexico in the effort to teach obdurate, stiff-necked Yankees how to crow mider, is a hard fate indeed for the initiator of the revolution. Sagasta also to be buried! Why Sagasta Wilk Rick up a greater muss than all of them together; but we shall hear more of this dream of \*La Politica\* and its contemporary yet. The republicans, as a matter of no moment, are to be annihilated, shipped to Fernando Po, tied up in sacks and drowned.

\*\*As I have seen some very wrong statements about the present Don Carlos in American journals, I take the liberty of making a note about him. Charles IV., King of Spain, had two sons—Ferdinand and Carlos. Ferdinand ascended the throne after his father as Perdinand VII. Before his death Ferdinand VII. revoked the Salic law, which occasioned a war when Isabelia became queen. The contestant was Carlos V., Ferdinand's brother, who by right should have been King of Spain. Carlos V. died soon after the termination of the seven years' war, which ended June 30, 1830, Carlos V, died soon after the termination of the seven years' war, which ended June 30, 1830, Carlos V, died three sons, one of whom went under the name of Carlos VI, the Count of Mofitmolin. In 1860 this Carlos IV., Count Montmolin, made an attempt to selze the Crown of Spain. General Ortega, commander of the Balearic Isles, endeavored in vain to win the help of his troops in proclatining and upholding

# FRANCE.

Napoleon's Amnesty-What the French People Think of It.

The recent amnesty for political effences as pro-claimed by Napoleon forms a topic of universal comment in the Paris journals of the 19th of August. We publish the most forcible points made by the

The Constitutionel remarks:-- "The Emperor was well inspired in giving to this great act all the extent which the most exacting could desire. Not a single exception, not one reserve, even for political crimes. This is, in truth, the manner in which ought to act a government strong enough to lear nothing from

political men no occasion would have existed for opening their prison doors. The situation must be taken such as it is, and an opinion formed on the facts themselves."

The Opition Nationale affects to believe that the Emperor was in a menner logically forced to the course which he has adopted. "This act," says the writer, "Is the necessary consequence of the change of system which is now being effected in our institutions. There would have been a total want of logic in prosecuting judicially writers in the press or speakers at public meetings for attacks on the personal government, just at the moment when those strictures were in some sort justified by universal suffrage, condemning that régime, and resolving to enter upon a new course,"

The Sielle expresses satisfaction, but announces that it must still continue its warfare on personal government. Its language runs times." The decree of annesty was necessary in the present political situation; it was expected by public opinion, and will be received with satisfaction. May we, however, be permitted to say our criticisms on the institutions by which we are governed, and on the men who rule us, are not touched by the present act. So long as the personal power shall manuant its hold on society, and the nation shall not have had restored to it its liberties and its rights, our duty is to oppose. The amnesty is an accident in the war which we are carrying on."

The Avenir National is the most "irreconcilable" of all the Paris press. It says:—'Any mote proprio, whatever it may be, siways escapes research. The soal causes can never be determined, for they are avariable as all the fluctuations of individual thought; we must content ourselves with accepting effects. Clemency and charity are recommendable virtues, but which, having nothing to do with law and justice, remain in the condition of pure accidents, with which democracy, anxious before everything for rights and guarantees independent of all personal will, has not to preoccupy itself."

## AUSTRIA.

The Church and State Question Difficulty.

[From the Independance Beige, August 10.]

A portion of the Austrian clergy seems at length to comprehend the dangers which its attitude towards the government and the new legislation might bring upon the Church and the country. The Episcopate of Bohemia, which is not precisely the most tolerant of the monarchy, has asked from Rome instructions in order to regulate its conduct with reference to the legal intervention of the priesthood in the schools; and, in virtue of a communication received from the Holy See, it has addressed a circular to its subordinates. This document shows:—1. That the bishops feit bound to take the advice of the Pope on the Austrian laws, and to make their attitude depend on the Ponifical reply; 2. That the Holy Father has shown himself clement and has authorized the preliates to permit their clergy to take part in the deliberations of the scholastic councils. This ast fact as so much the more interesting as some of the higher ecclesiastics, like the Bisuop of Linz, for example, has intracticed those under his orders from participating in any way in the superintendence of those establishments such as they have been newly organized.

### FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

During the recent visit of the King of Prussia to Hanover the ladies organized a demonstration by parading the streets, wearing large bows of white

In the year 1863 the sum of 467,239 francs was applied for public instruction by the Canton of Basie, Switzerland, being at the rate of ten francs per head on the number of inhabitants.

The Roumanian government has signed a conven-ion with Russia for the abolition of capitulations throughout the principalities, as far as the latter is concerned. This is another blow aimed at Turkey.

The Papal Nuncio has addressed a severe admonition to the Archbishop of Gracow for having applied the term "demons" to the jailors of the nun Barbara Ubryk. He immediately expressed his regret that his feelings had led him to apply injurious terms to the "plous sisters."

the "plous sisters."

La Reforma of Madrid (republican) counsels the Spanish government to break off all relations with the French court, because of the protection that empire affords to the Carlist chiefs, it being a notoclous fact that they are hovering on the frontier for the purpose of exciting civil war in that country.

A young man of respectable appearance recently applied to a police magistrate in Paris to obtain him an entry into a lumatic asylum, as he could not withstand the temptation to strangle every child he met. He was a teacher in a large school, and although he had succeeded so far he declared it utterly impossible to keep his hands off the children under his charge for the future.

Some rather serious scenes of disorder have just

his charge for the future.

Some rather serious scenes of disorder have just taken place at Rotterdam. Numerous bands of youths and workmen paraded the streets, raising menacing cries and breaking the windows of the buildings belonging to the government. Those disturbances are meant as a protest against the condemnation to hard labor of M. Devietter, chief of the democratic party, for exciting the people to riot. An appeal has been made against that sentence.

## J. ROSS BROWNE AND THE BRITISH - MERCHANTS IN CHINA. NEW YORK, August 20, 1869.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I have read the address of the British merchants in
Shanghae to J. Ross Browne and his answer in the HERALD of yesterday, and must say that I am no way surprised at the address; it is only in consonance with the whole course of the British, not alone in China, but in the entire East; but I am both surprised and indignant that a representative American should be so blindly narrowminded and retrogressive or so culpable as to maliciously misrepresent facts and the views and policy of his own country. The and the views and policy of his own country. The British merchants in China fear that their reign of robbery is about to pass from them—no more forcing of opnum upon an unwilling people, no more sungigiling, no more trading in human fiesh, no more open, barefaced cheating, no more gunboats and redecats to enforce all these infamies. No wonder they fret and fume and intrigue, cabal and call in their power to undermine the wise and munificent provisions of the Burlingame treaties, by and the Chinese to the Western nations. The Biritish merchants proclaim the mieriority, the non-progress siveness and the paganism of the Chinese. Mr. Browne coincides with all their views. I have already mentioned reasons for the course of the Birtish in this respect. I shall now mention on other motive, and a very powerful one: it is leaded to the birtish towards the Americans. It is to be met with everywested the anticer jealousy and animosity of the British towards the Americans. It is to be met with everywested the content of the processing influence of American in China. No one, unless the asset of the processing influence of American in China. No one, unless the asset of the Birtish towards the Americans. It is to be met with everywested the sisting of the Pacific Rairond and our new treaty, has its outlet in this delectable "and the views and the processing influence and the processor of the course of the processor of the course of the processor of the progressive and Christian spirit of his country. Does he pander to those extremes that need the British tory aggressive element in China and the experience among the Chinese, and the views and most processor of the progressive and christian spirit of his country. The best processor of the progressive and christian spirit of his country. Does he pander to those extremes that ances the British tory aggressive element in China and the empire extensively, and I can state without fear of the progressive and chiral processor of the progressive and the processor of the progressive and British merchants in China fear that their reign of robbery is about to pass from them-no more forcing of opium upon an unwilling people, no more smug-

JANES L. KIERNAN, late United States Consul.

A Big Boast for a Young State.—The Dea Momes (lowa) State Register in giving a table of the number of miles of fairoad in the State boastfaily remerks:—'If you please, you will notice that young lown now has more miles of ratifood than some States that had a mensand miles when she had not one. Massachusetts don't look so well when held up alongside of the infant lowa, as when shown up alone by berseli in the Yankee gewiscabees."

### VIRGINIA.

New Moves on the Political Chessbeard—A
Plan to Have New Elections Agreed Upon—
General Canby Approves of the Move—His
Views—Governor Walker the Right Man—
Defeat of Mr. Boutwell's Pians—The New
Legislature—Who the Members Will Be.
RICHMOND, August 28, 1869.
Within the past few days there has been quite a
stir among political leaders here. Conferences have

stir among political leaders here. Conferences have been held, at which every conceivable element was represented with a view to settle existing differences, and, if possible, arrive at a practical solution the test oath question which would be satisfactory to all parties. It has transpired that these confe rences resulted in a proposition that all the mem-bers elect to the Legislature who were unable to subscribe to the test oath would resign, and that General Cauby would be requested to order new elections to fill the vacancies thus occurring. This plan was agreed to by the Walker republicans and the uitra radicals, but opposed by the representative of the democratic minority. Dr. Gilmer, chairman of the Walker Exc entive Committee, called upon General Canby to ascertain whether such a proceeding would meet his approbation, and if so would he be willing to order new elections. The General stated that he thought this was the proper course to pursue and expressed his willingness to order the elections if some mode of defraying the expenses of them could

some monte or entersying the expenses of them conservation out of the State Treasury for that purpose. This would show a proper spirit among the people, and he would consider the question of ordering the elections and and the plan as far as lay in his power if it was determined upon.

After this subject was disposed of the General spoke freely on political topics, and his opinious go to show that he is a republican of the most ultra stripe. He felt satisfied that his course was the proper one under the law; but he desarted the stripe. He felt satisfied that his course was the proper one under the law; but he desarted the stripe. He felt satisfied that his course was the consequently the action of short the stripe. He felt satisfied that his course was the stripe. He felt satisfied that his course was the consequently due to the felt satisfied the stripe. He felt satisfied that his course was the consequently due to the felt satisfied to the stripe that the str

ism.

General Canby has issued the following order, modifying a previous order in relation to the Stay

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 193.

HEADQUARTES FIRST MILITAND DISTRICT,

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

RIGHMONL, Va., August 37, 1883.

1. Paragraph 1, General Order No. 20, of June 29, 1884,

from these headquarters, is hereby so modified as 20, 1884. from these headquarters, is horeby so modified as to exist the time allowed for the payment of one year's interest, user the provisions of that order, to the 30th day of Sapten ber, 1995, Instead of August 1, 1899; and all levies upon naive of property not actually sold before compilance with enconditions hereinafter specified, by virtue of execution sended for non-compilance with the provisions of the solder in temperature and the control of the second of the control of the property levied up shall be paid forthwith by the defendant a control paid forthwith by the defendant as continuous paid forthwith by the defendant as control of the property levied up shall be paid forthwith by the defendant and case there are no second of the court and the advertisements of the property levied up shall be paid forthwith by the defendant and case there are no second of the court and the nature of a forthcoming boad, with sufficient security in form as prescribed by the laws of Virginia in simil cases, for the forthcoming of the property levied upon which suppension of execution hereby granted shall have effect.

the suspension of execution hereby granted small have expired.

2. The payment of one year's interest upon the principal sum due, previded by General Order No. 80, current series, above cited, to be paid subsequent to January I, 1899, and before August I, 1899, the time tor which is by the teragoing paragraph extended to September 20, 1899, will be independent of any payment of interest herebore made or to be made under the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Vignia passed March 2, 1895, with the amendments to the same, commonly known as the Stay law, and of General Order No. 149, dated December 22, 1895, from these head-quarters.

2. In natifition to the payment of one year's interest, provided for by General Orders No. 89 current series, before cited

fore the 20th day of September, 1899, at the costs chargeable and taxable in the case at the date of this order, or so chargeable and taxable on the day of payment thereof, if the same shall be made subsequent to this date and on or before said 30th September proxime.

4. The military commissioners in their several divisions and the deriks of the several courts of this Commonwealth, will give to this order as wide a circulation as possible within their respective jurisdictions.

By command of Brevet Major General Camby.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. D. C.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant timeral.

# POVERTY AND THE PULPIT.

Supposed Suicide of a Clergyman at Norfolk The Norfolk Evening Heratd of Friday gives an account of the sudden disappearance and supposed suicide of a clergyman in that city. He gave his name on arriving in the city on the 14th of August as Rev. Dr. John M. Brandt, of the First Lutheran

name on arriving in the city on the 14th of August as Rev. Dr. John M. Brandt, of the First Lutheran church of Alexandria, and spread a report among the people that his purpose was to establish in Norfolk a church of the same denomination. Since ten o'clock on wednesday night he has not been seen, and being missed his room at the hotel was searched and the following letter found:—

Nonrolk, August 16, 1869.

You need not be frightened on finding me dead. It was my wish long san to dle. It am tired of a lite of suffering and misers, as I have led it for years. For years I have value and struggled against slander and columnistions, and considered against slander and columnistions in the same of the considered against slander and columnistions, and considered against again

## POLITICAL NOTES.

A question of allopathy and homocopathy has splif the republican party in Warren county, Ohio. A good way to settle the dimoulty would be for the advocates of each system to count the number that have died within a given time under the hands of physicians who practice the different systems. This is what a Western paper calls "pill politics."

A radical Detroit paper suggests that as Rosecrans has undertaken to build a railroad from Mexico to Acapulco, Pendleton had better follow his example and make tracks too.

Dr. Ayer, of pectoral notoriety, is in the field for the nomination for Congress in Boutwell's district. The Doctor has the reputation of being a million-Ayer, and very liberal withal, and it is a pretty good know that he is not afraid to swallow his own physic. Another case of "pill politics."

The Liberty (Miss.) Advocate urges the democrats to stand aloof and see what candidates the National Union republican party puts in the field, and then act as circumstances may seem best, keeping in view the great object of the campaign, the defeat of

the radical republicans.

The Handsboro' (Ga.) Democrat speaks of a carpetbag preacher called "Mackerel Johnny Clark and his cheese-box conscience." A Southern journal wants to know if this sort of conscience is an "inward monitor," as the monitor style of worship is called. It might have a "mitey" close resemblance thereto if a little saltpetre and brimstone mixed were thrown in.

judice" that has come under our notice. It is from the Montgomery Mail:—

the Montgomery Mail:—
A negro named Cyrus Northrup is elected President of the Alabama State University. We have known Cyrus for some years as a very respectable darky. He formerly belonged to the Northrup family at Wetumpha. Cyrus is elected with the hope that he and Cloud can borrow money from the banking house of Northrup & Chick, No. 6 Wall street, New York. Mr. Hiram Northrup is an old friend of ours, and we beg him not to lend Cyrus money.

Per contra the State Journal says the Cyrus Northrup referred to its not a negro at all, but only a

rup referred to is not a negro at all, but only a learned professor of Yale, and no politician.

A correspondent of the Natches Courier urges the democrats to nominate Judge W. L. Sharkey as their candidate for Governor in opposition to Judge Dent. Sharkey will stand no more chance in such a race than a quarter horse would in a four mile race against thoroughbreds.

The Chicago Times (democratic organ) propounds the following interesting inquiry to the democracy of the North, which the New York democracy might well chew the cud upon:-

Well casew the cud upon:—

If the democracy of the North shall adhere to the dead issues of the past, how can the democratio party remain a national organization, since the whole body of the Southern white people have abandoned the dead issues and accepted the situaon as it it?

Not quite all the Southern white people, but certainly a large proportion of them.

A Western paper thinks the democracy of Ohlo went for Rosecrans because Rosecrans once went

for the democracy of Tennessee (Stone river).

A Southern paper says black males run some of

Asa Packer, the twenty-millionnaire and democratic candidate for Governor, gave to put down the rebellion? That's a sort of conundrum that could as well be put in Ohio. But the question might be asked at this time—What answer would best enhance the prospects of the candidates? The Wisconsin Republican State Convention meets

in Madison on the 1st September. Among the caudidates for Governor are the present incumbent, Hon. Lucius Fairchild and Hon. Wm. E. Smith, Hon. Anthony Van Wyck, Hon. David Atwood, Hon. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Charles R. Gill, Hon. Wyman Spooner, and Hon. John F. Potter. These are represented as all "honorable" men, and a choice between them is said to be difficult to make.

U. S. Grant, Jr., is on a visit to St. Paul, Minn.

local paper remarks that young Ulysses is eighted Judge Austin, and J. Q. Farmer, formerly Speaker of the House, are candidates for the republican omination for Governor of Minnesota.

ture throws the success of the fifteenth amendment upon Ohio, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; therefore some democratic papers still cling to the amendment as one of the live issues that can still be killed off, arguing that if either of the above States is lost the amendment will come straight up as the foremost question at the next Congressional elec-tions. We may as well state that the above idea comes from the Indianapolis Journal, a copperhead

organ. General W. T. Clark has been nominated for Congress by the republicans from the Third district in Texas, and E. Degener has put in a claim for a similar honor from the San Antonio district.

The Cincinnati Enquirer affects to snub General Rosecrans. When was it the Enquirer failed to snub anything that was not olled over with Pon-

Election in California on the 1st proximo (Wednesday next) for two judges of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislature.

As an evidence of the change that has lately o over the spirit of the political dream of Southerners take the comments of the Memphis Avalanche-fire-eating democrat—on an address of Governor tention:-"Governor Hamilton is an original Union and the democratic party has abandoned its organirallying in solid column to the support of Governor

Official Result in Alabama. The following are the complete returns from the

The following are the complete returns from the recent Congressional election in Alabama:—

First District—Bluck, radical, 14,079; Mann, democrat, 12,004. Bluck's majority, 2,075.

Second District—Bluckley, radical, 14,910; Worthy, democrat, 10,860. Bluckley's majority, 4,950.

Third District—Heffin, radical, 9,932; Parkinson, democrat, 9,652. Heffin's majority, 141.

Forth District—Hays, radical, 16,361; Dustan, conservative republican, 1,850; Head, democrat, 3,005. Hays' majority, 10,526.

Fifth District—Dox, democrat, 5,904; Harralson, radical, 4,545. Dox's majority, 1,419.

Sixth District—Shewood, democrat, 4,049; Hints, radical, 2,231; Hanghey, radical, 1,025. Sherwood's majority, 043.

# MAZARDOUS ARREST OF A MISSOURI MUSICERER.

He was Found in Arkansas, where He had Diarried and Joined the Militia.

He was Found in Arkansas, where He had Married and Joined the Militia.

(From the New Madrid (Mo.) Record, August 21.]
Last Monday week, 9th Inst., Deputy sheriff Beymer and Mr. Yaie, having obtained information of the whereabouts of A. J. Eason, who is charged with the murder of Charles Smith, started for the purpose of arresting him. They left here about dark and travelled all ingit, but very few persons in this vicinity being aware of their mission until a week had paised. They proceeded to Smithylile. Arkansas, about one hundred and thirty miles from here, representing themselves on the route as West temesseemas on the num of a new home. This was done to prevent any news reaching Eason that he was likely to be wanted by the Circuit Court of this county, and the officers of the law were on his track. When they reached the neighborhood of Smithylile they learned that Eason lived twenty miles west of that place, and that he had married a niece of the radical sheriff of the county, and that he belonged to that clebrated organization which has filled the loyal Northern heart with joy and admiration, and the State of Arkansas with weeping vidows and orphans, and smoxing guns, known to fame as "Cinyton's militia." Here was a pretty ax for two Missouriaus to find themselves in. If a was discovered that they had invaded the sacred soil of Arkansas with the intention of capturing one or the defenders ff) of her aberties they would be installed the house of Mr. Hawkins (Eason's father-in law) and the formal and house of Mr. Hawkins (Eason's father-in law) and the presented the house of Mr. Hawkins (Eason's father-in law) and the presented the Next Hambood. Fason came out to the gate. Mr. Yale inquired the propension of their horses and went up to Eason, and informed but that they wanted him to go, with them. Pistols were presented at his house and indust, They got off their horses and went up to Eason, and informed but that they wanted him to go, with them. Pistols were presented at his house and indust, they got off